# WASHINGTON.

THE SANBORN INQUIRY.

BANBORN AGAIN FAILS TO MEET THE COMMITTEE-HR OFFERS AS AN EXCUSE THAT HE IS AFRAID HE WILL CRIMINATE HIMSELF BY TESTIFYING-MBASURES TAKEN TO COMPEL HIS ATTENDANCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 27.-Sanborn practically acknowledged judgment to-day and fled to New-York. When the examination of the Ways and Means Committee began, several weeks ago, Sanborn hastened to his defense, and asked that he might be summoned before the Committee. His request was considered, and the Committee informed him that he would be heard, and a day was fixed, the Committee delaying the inquiry in order to oblige him, and subjecting themselves to much inconvenience. The time came, but Sanborn was and so the matter was delayed. Wednesday, as has been previously stated, he was present at the meeting of the Committee, as he had been on the day before and heard the disgraceful disclosures and realized the inexplicable position in which he was placed. From this time Sanborn, as the saving goes, " weakened." Banfield had not closed his testimony before Sanborn saw that his position as a witness before the Committee would be ruinous. He accepted a subterfuge, for want of a reason, and said he had intended to tell the whole story of his connection with the contracts and had prepared himself, but that be had been informed a short time before that he was watched, and that there was a person present who came here to get information be used in a criminal prosecution in Brooklyn. He said he was afraid if he made his statement that he would criminate himself. This was a very flimsy subterfuge, for it is well known that the sessions of the Committee are attended by reporters and that the proceedings are made public. But the Committee accepted the suggestion of Sanborn's counsel, and without asking him a single question an adjournment was made until the next day. That day was Wednesday, and Sanborn has not been seen about the Capitol since.

The next day Simmons was examined; also, two of Sanborn's detectives, the case all the time growing worse for Sanborn. To-day his counsel appeared. but Sanborn was out of sight. His counsel, not Gen. Butler, but Judge Woodbridge of Vermont, said that Mr. Sanborn was forced to go to New-York on the 1 o'clock train, to make preparations for his trial in Brooklyn on Monday next. His counsel in New-York, it was said, had telegraphed to him to come on at once. Mr. Woodbridge repeated that his client would lay bare the whole contract business if it would be received in confidence by the Com mittee, but he urged that a disclosure on the eve of his trial ought not to be expected. As Sanborn had not been regularly summoned before the Committee, the members had nothing to do but to consent to his going, but it was decided to issue a subpena at once, in order to prevent any further trifling. It was said by members of the Committee that Sanborn obtained a postponement by the court, in Brooklyn, of his case, in order that he might appear as a witness before a Congressional Committee, and he now obtains a postponement by the Committee, in order to

It is very evident that Sanborn will not make any statement, but it is very certain that he will be required to testify, and will be subjected to such a cross-examination as only persons having extraordinary information can conduct. He is summoned for Monday, April 6. In the mean time, the Committee will consider the testimony already taken, and examine Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and perhaps some other witnesses.

At the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, Mr. Woodbridge, counsel for Mr. Sanborn, apologized for the non-attendance of his client, and said that last night he had been informed of a third indictment for the same offense, and that the trial was set for Monday. If Sanborn was to appear and be subjected to the rigid questioning Mr. Sanborn had no wish to keep anything from the mittee, and that he had prepared a little paper, which he (Woodbridge) would read if the Committee desired to hear it. A long colloguy ensued concerning Mr. Sanborn's reasons for not appearing before the Committee, during which Mr. Foster asked

Mr. Woodbridge-My opinion is that he could make a thoroughly clean breast of the matter, and if he could be a witness in his own case, on trial then I should not consider him in any danger.

"Can he testify without criminating himself ?"

Mr. Roberts inquired whether, if the trial in Brooklyn was postponed, or if no result was reached immediately, Mr. Woodbridge would advise Mr.

Sanborn to come before the Committee? Mr. Woodbridge replied that he should yield hi opinion in that matter to that of Sanborn's counsel

The Chairman-Let me understand exactly what you desire. Do you desire that this case should be postponed to some future day, or is it your desire that Sanborn should make a partial statement, through you, without submitting himself to a cross

Mr. Woodbridge-Ali I can say is that Sanborn states in his paper that he does not desire to submit himself to a cross-examination before his trial.

examination ?

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CONGRESS. NO FURTHER VOTE TAKEN IN THE SENATE-THE DE-BATE IN THE HOUSE AN ECHO OF THAT JUST CONCLUDED IN THE SENATE-A POWERFUL SPEECH BY MR. MITCHELL OF WISCONSIN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The only hope that there will ever be any more votes in the Senate on the currency question is predicated on the fact that a ten minute rule has been adopted. Its enforcement to-day was however, so loose that some Senators spoke repeatedly on the same amendment, and so there was no more inclination at the end of the day

to vote than at its beginning. The debate on the Currency bill in the House promises to be an echo of that just concluded in the Senate. It is not probable that many new views will be advanced or new arguments adduced to maintain the old, reiterated theories. The tenacity with which men hold to preconceived opinions on finance is well illustrated by the fact that each of the 11 members of the Banking and Currency Committee after spending weeks in listening to the arguments of some of the most eminent financiers and business men in the country, now comes into the House with a speech maintaining exactly the same views he had before he began the protracted investigation of

the subject. Every member appears to have accepted such facts as appeared to sustain his former

opinions, rejecting all the others. The discussion was resumed this afternoon. Of the speeches made the most noticeable was that of Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin, a Demacrat from the Milwaukee District, who is extensively engaged in banking and railroad enterprises, and is reported to be the richest man in the House. It was perhaps curiosity to learn the views on the currency question of a man supposed to control many millions of dollars, that led the House at first to listen attentively to this speech; but the sound sense that ran through it, and the pointed arguments with which it bristled, secured for it the same close hearing to the end. Mr. Mitchell showed not the singhtest sympathy for the wild inflation theories with which the West is deluded. He believed that a safe currency must be based upon the precious metals, and that the prosperity of the country was crippled by its irredeems ble paper money system. The notion that circula-

tion must keep pace with the increase of population and business he showed to be unfounded by statistics that were unanswerable. He maintained that there is now too much currency for the business uses of the country, and strongly opposed the provision for free banking contained in the pending bill. With \$400,000,000 of greenbacks, a bank circulation of double that amount could be put out. The requirement for the redemption of bank notes in greenbacks he regarded as no check upon bank inflation, because few people ever thought of exchanging one kind of irredeemable paper for another. He called attention to the fact that the bill releases all the bank reserves, except five per cent, and thus accomplishes a large additional greenback inflation. The fallacy that a redundant cur rency makes interest low was effectually disposed of, and the favorite hobby of the inflationists that resumption is impossible as long as the balance of trade is against us was demolished by a few well directed arguments, sustained by statistics.

Mr. Mitchell's speech 'occupied only a little more than half an hour, and it is no exaggeration to say that it contained more solid sense on financial topics, in a small compass, than any speech delivered in

## THE DISTRICT FRAUDS.

THE CHARGE PROVED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN MADE TO PAY FOR WORK NOT DONE-GOV SHEPHERD MAKES AN UNTRUE STATEMENT-TES-TIMONY OF ANOTHER CONTRACTOR.

IBY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Little by little, the truth about the management of affairs in the District of Columbia comes out, though it has to be sifted with much labor from a great mass of irrelevant testimony. To-day, memorialists proved their charge that the United States has been required to pay for work that has never been done by the Board of Public Works or anybody else. Among the charges against the United States is the following, which is found in Gen. Babcock's report, and is a part of the voucher

upon which the money was paid: Reservation 17-Flagging 17,229 square feet, at 60 cents,

Gutters, 7,049 square yards, at 55 cents, \$3,876 95. Grading, 430 cubic yards, at 40 cents, \$172.

Total, \$14,386 35.

W. T. Riley was called as a witness and asked if he had examined the reservation and what he found there. He replied that there was not a foot of flagging on either side of the reservation. On the New Jersey-ave. side there was an old brick footwalk, with a two-inch curb, that had been there at least ten years, and might have been there twenty years. At this point Gov. Shepherd interrupted the witness by saying that he could explain this matter, as he was personally cognizant of the facts, and to save the time of the Committee. He said that Congress made several appropriations for improvements during the last session. One of these, amounting to \$1,240,000, was to pay the Board for work which it had actually performed before the passage of the bill making the appropriation, Jan. 8, 1873. On March 3, 1872, Congress made another appropriation of \$1,000,000 to reimburse the old corporations for money that had been spent upon the avenues of the city in years past. This was to be given to the Board for new improvements to be made. When they came to draw this money from the Treasury no vouchers were required for it, and so the Engineer of the Board and one appointed by Gen. Babcock measured up and estimated the original cost of the old work. The flagging, &c., around Reservation No. 17 was of this character, and there was no claim that the Board had done the work there.

This explanation would have been very satisfac tory, had it not been that it lacked two essential qualities-First : It is not true ; and, second : If it was true, it did not explain the charge against the United States for flagging, when the only walk there was brick. It was not true that the \$14,000 in question was paid out of the appropriation made March 2 1873 to reimburse the old corporations for work done on the avenues, because the money was paid of the Committee, he would be placed in Jan. 11, 1873, nearly two mouths before that appro-Jan. 11, 1873, nearly two months before that approappended to the account, of which this is one item,

OFFICE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, \
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1873. \
I have had the proper examination made and the

easurements verified, and hereby approve them and he prices claimed therefor. O. E. BABCOCK. Major of Engineers, in charge of Public Buildings an

This settled the question in regard to that reservation, and the District Government had nothing to say in reply. Mr. Samo, the engineer who represented Gen. Babcock, in measuring this improvement, testified yesterday that one of the Board's engineers went with him to the reservation and pointed out the work that the Board had done. It is not very creditable to him, as an engineer, intrusted with the duty of protecting the interests of the United States, that he did not notice the difference between old brick pavement, that had been down at least 10 years, and new flagging, that must have been laid, if laid at all, within 10 months.

Another interesting part of the testimony to-day was given by Patrick Cullinane, one of the conractors employed by the Board of Public Works. This man had a contract to grade and macadamize Four-and-a-half-st., and completed the work in De cember, 1872. During the progress of the work the Board bad two superintendents present to see that it was properly done; and when it was completed the Chief Engineer of the Board examined it and gave a written certificate that the terms of the contract had been comptied with and the work properly done. The Board therefore settled with Mr. Cullinane, by issuing to him certificates of indebtedness, as it had no money on hand. About a month later, and after the assessments had been made upon the property to pay for the improvement, the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company dug up the street to lay down its track, and months later a question arose besome ween the Board and the contractor as to the character of the work. The former, fortified by a report of a personal inspection made by its Vice-President, Mr. Willard, holding that the work had not been properly done; and the latter claiming that the work had been destroyed by the railroad company. This dispute was finally ettled last October by making the contractor pay \$15,000, and then his certificates, amounting to about

\$120,000, were paid in sewer bonds. While Cullinane held his certificates of indebtedness, the Board got several large sums of money from the United States, and he thought that he was entitled to some of it. He therefore visited the Treasurer of the Board repeatedly, to ask for money, but got none until July 11, 1873, when he was paid \$20,000. Several days before this, he says, he was told by the Treasurer, Col. Magrader, that if he (the contractor) would pay him \$5,000, he would settle with him. Cullinane supposed that he was joking, until the day he received the \$20,000, when Col. Magruder told him that if he felt any delicacy about paving that \$5,000 to him, he might go over to Georgetown and leave the money or a check with his (the Treasurer's) wife. Culllinane did not do it. Still later in the season be asked the Treasurer for money at the Treasury steps, on Fifteenth st., and the latter told him to go away. Mr. Cullinane told this story several times, and under a very sharp and searching cross-examination by Senator Stewart and the counsel for the District Government sustained himself in such a way as to make a favorable impression upon those present. Col. Magruder denied under oath, immediately after, that there was a word of truth in the story about the

\$5,000. There is, therefore, an important conflict

of testimony, or rather a plea of not guilty under

oath by the Treasurer, to the accusation sworn to by the witness. Further testimony will be taken on this point.

The remainder of the evidence to-day was di rected to show the injury done to property by the unfinished condition of some of the Board's work.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE EFFECT OF NEORO RULE IN SOUTH CARO-

LINA. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 27, 1874.

The deplorable condition to which the corrupt rule of the ignorant negro majority has brought South Carolina is strikingly shown by the fact that a large delegation of the leading citizen's of the State, including men who were Governors and United States Senators before the war, and who used to bold to the extreme Calnoun theories of State rights, are now in Washington, beseeching Congress and the President to intervene and overturn their State Government. Political theories are of no importance to men who are plundered, under the name of taxes, by a Government that is no better than an organized system of wholesale robbery. They would gladly welcome a military despotism, or any other form of administration, that would drive away the cormorants that have settled upon them. The delegates have no plan of relief to present. They appear to have come here as a last resort, in the faint hope that some way might be found to save their State from ruin. and announce their intention of consulting with leading men of both parties, and especially with those of the dominant part . before determining upon any plan of action. To-day they had an interview with the President, who gave them some formal words of sympathy. The mission of the delegation appears to be rather Quixotic in its nature Nobody sees how Congress can help them, unless it goes to the extreme length of reconstructing the State, and providing that the intelligent white minority shall control it instead of the ignorant black majority. The President took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to say that one of the speeches published as having been delivered in the Tax-payers Couvention, had given him much personal offense, because it stated what was false. It was explained to the President that the speech in question had been garbled for local political purposes, and that its general tenor had been discountenanced by the Convention.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

An Indian war is a far more expensive affair than most people imagine. After the Government has paid all the bills for transportation of troops to the scene of disturbance and for the purchase of the extra supplies required, the account is by no means closed. The claims of the people living in the vicinity of the hostile tribe must be adjusted, and it usually turns out that man who shouldered his rifle for a few days or stood guard over night, makes a demand proportionate to the exaggerated estimate he sets upon the value of his services. It would seem to be the duty of good citizens to protect their homes against an enemy without expecting to be paid by the Government for doing it; but the frontiersmen do not appear to think so, or perhaps it is the claim agents and speculators who induce them to demand agents and speculators who induce them to demand compensation. A numbers of these Indian war claims are now pending in Congress. The Montana claim was disposed of last session by the payment of a large amount of money. A similar one from Dakota, and a very large one from Utah, are waiting action; but these Territorial claims, although of older date, must stand aside until California and Oregon, which, as States, have more influence in Congress, get the heavy demands paid which grew out of the Modoc war. The House passed, to-day, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of these claims, and report them to Congress at its next session. report them to Congress at its next session. AN INTERNAL REVENUE ORDER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular letter to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, calling their attention to a recent act of the Supreme Court, holding that the Government may bring an action for the recovery of taxes, not only of such as are assessed, but also of such as are not assessed, and likewise of those which, on account of the statute of limitation, are not assessable. The Commissioner says:

I desire that you will exert yourself to discover all cases in your district where any taxes cannot now be assessed, owing to the limitation of Section 20 of the act f June 30, 1864, amended; and sections of the act of the tax-payer. In all these cases you will notify the de linquents that if they make a written waiver of their legal rights under these statutes, across the face of their returns the taxes will be assessed without penalty; but in cases where delinquents neglect or refuse to take this course, you will at once report the fact to the proper United States District Attorney, referring him at the same time to the terms of the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court.

In view of the importance of this matter, Collec-

tors are urged to prompt action.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry to-day, the testinony of Gen. Balloch was resumed. He described the cash book of the State Bounty Fund; kept a separate memorandum book of what did not directly concern the payment of bounties; several cases were reported where checks were returned after they were supposed to have been paid; in such cases, the noney was turned over to the War Department; one case was cited where a draft on the Freedmen's Bank at Mobile was bought here and sent to the cashier of that bank, bought here and sent to the cashier of that bank, who was agent for the Bureau. Not finding the claimant, the check was returned to the War Department, and Gen. Howard called upon for the money. Taking the draft to the bank here, he obtained the money and paid it over to Gen. Townsend. The Judge-Advocate not being prepared to go on, and the accused not wishing to cross-examine until the other side was through, the Court asked a few questions concerning the retained bounty fund. He testified that he believed all the claimants had been paid. The counsel for the accused announced that they were prepared to offer evidence of the payments of these cases.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL The delegation of Osage Indians who have been in this city two or three days engaged in an effort to have various concessions made to them by the Government, had an interview to-day with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Smith. The Indians are very anxious to have the large amount of money which is held in trust for them divided per capita, and given over entirely to their own use, and so exprassed themselves at the Council to-day. The wish and recommendation of Secretary Delano is that it shall be used and expended only for the purpose of shall be used and expended only for the purpose of their thorough civilization, with a view to the development of their moral as well as physical wel-fare. The Council to-day determined nothing, the Secretary explaining his views to the Indians, who responded in arguments favoring a plan giving the fund into their own hands. It is not in the least probable that this will be done.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 27, 1874.
The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning voted to report and recommend the passage of a bill for the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of 2 per cent on the proceeds of the sale of public lands within their boundaries. This bill is based on the petitions of the Governors of those States, claiming that the General Government by failing to complete the national road through them became liable for the payment of the 2 per cent of said proceeds withheld for that purpose from the 5 per centum previously granted.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day voted to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Government of Great Eritain for the pardon and release of John Condon of Oxio, who is now confined in jail in England, under sentence of life imprisonment, for participation in Feulan raids.

The House Committee on Indian afairs to-day agreed to report a bill enlarging the statutes of 1834 and 1862, so as to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits by one Indian to another. The necessity for this bill arises from the practise of the Indians of the British Provinces who fre-quently cross the line and sell liquor to the Indians in the United States.

Alex P. Ketchum was to-day nominated to be Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New-York, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. [For regular report of Congressional proceedings see Pifth Pape.]

# ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL NE FIRM HEAVILY INCREASED BY THE ASSEMBLY -MR. BATCHELLER APRAID OF " JOBS"-HIS " IN-

SINUATIONS" REPELLED. ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 27 .- Discussion of the Supply bill was resumed as the special order in the Assembly again this morning, and continued until the adjournment. About two-thirds of the bill was disposed of, and the only change of importance was an increase of the item for the Buffalo Insane Asylum from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Batcheller, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was very anxious to get through with the bill to-day, and when the question of adjournment arose he proposed as a substitute for the usual adjournment over to Monday evening, that a session be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon to continue until 5 o'clock, by which time, he thought, all the items of the bill would be disposed of.

Notwithstanding Mr. Batcheller's appeals to the Republicans as party men, responsible for the record that the Legislature was to make, and in spite of his insimuations that the lobby was at work to prevent a completion of the Supply bill to-day, and that a combination was being formed to load it down with some infamous "jobs," the adjournment was carried by a vote of 64 to 51.

Col. Spencer, who moved the amendment to Mr. Batcheller's motion for an afternoon session in favor of adjourning over, demanded that Mr. Batcheller should explain what was meant by his insignations. or at least that he should state whether he had any reference to him in connection with the "infamous obs" alluded to.

Mr. Batcheller replied that he did not question the honesty of Col. Spencer's motives, and did not suppose the lobbying was being done for his benefit, but that there was a combination to put off the Supply bill for corrupt purposes he was well satisfied, and the "jobs" would make their appearance in due time.

Col. Spencer said that the only claims he intended to ask to have inserted in the bill were a little additional compensation for forty or fifty pages and a claim for services rendered and money expended by Dr. Swinburne. These claims he was prepared to justify and to advocate at any and all times.

Mr. Beebe ridiculed the idea of the Chairman of the Ways and Means that corrupt motives had anything to do with the votes of members on adjournment to-day more than on any other Friday during the session. He also repelled the insinuation that the Democratic side of the House voted for adjournment with a view of making a bad record for a Re publican Legislature, and showed by a reference to the vote that members of both parties were about equally distributed on both sides of the question.

Mr. Waehner thought Mr. Batcheller's insinuations were an insult to the House, and so did Mr. Worth. Mr. Berri explained his vote by saying there was sickness in his family, and several other members gave as a reason for adjourning over that it would be impossible to finish the Supply bill even if a session was held at 3 o'clock. Finally the vote was announced as above, and the House dispersed in bad humor.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. MORE LAW-MAKING FOR THE METROPOLIS-REDUCING HARLEM FARES-AN INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 27 .- The Senate had under discussion to-day, in Committee of the Whole, several minor bills, which were ordered to a third reading. Mr. Fox introduced another of his series of bills which are being concected in the Democratic Headquarters in New-York, with a view to throwing power into the hands of the people. The present bill proposes to elect the City Marshals by popular vote-one for each Assembly District-and that they shall be clothed with the same powers as the present marshals, and shall give bonds in \$10,000 each, with two sureties, for the faithful performance of their duties. The bill for consolidating New-York and Brooklyn into one city does not mee; with much favor. All the New-York Senators oppose it, and it was to-day, on motion of Senator Jacobs, reported "for consideration," by the Committee on Cities. The bill amending the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Railroad Committee of the Senate and Assembly held a joint session to hear argument on the bills introduced by Senator Gross in the Senate and Mr. Wright in the Assembly to reduce fares and freights on the Harlem Railroad. The friends of the measure were repre sented by the Hon. Robert Cochran, the Hon. John B. Haskup, Josiah T. Williams, Stephen C. Marshall, Abei Cook, A. T. Calkins, H. P. Stewart, S. A. Noyes, Jas. Wilkinson, T. W. Weiss, and others, who presented a forcible array of figures and statements contrasting the rates of the passenger tariff on this road with those on other roads in the vicinity of New York. It was shown that the Hariem Road since 1873 has increased its commutation rates about 250 per cent from the City Hail to many points on the line, and that the country along the line has remained unimproved, while in the other vicinities of New-York with cheap transit and frequent trains the population has increased, and the country has been built up. A marked impression was made by the arguments of Messrs. Cochran, Haskin, Weiss, and others. Messrs. Wight and Cauldwell, of the Assembly, piedged the united support of the Westchester delegation and Senator to the bills. Mr. Depew, who appeared on behalf of the railroad, expressed his inability to reply to the statistics at present, and at his request the further hearing of the matter was postponed to Thursday next at 3:30 p. m.

The Bennte Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Charles Stauton, President of the Voltkerbecker Life Insurance Company, reported to Haskon, Josiah T. Williams, Stephen C. Marshall, Abel

The senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Charles Stauton, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, reported today. The document asserts that Stanton, in his reply to the charges, denies them, and that he has resigned the Presidency of the Company, as reported charges of this character tend to injure its business. The report was adopted and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE PRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, March 27 .- The Special Committee appointed by Speaker Husted yesterday has prepared

Assembly of this State, March 25, 1874, in the followin words, to-wit: STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, & ALBANY, March 25, 1874. S On motion of Mr. Alvord.

On motion of Mr. Alvord.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five who are instructed to invite, solicit and request the New York press, and all others who desire to substantiate the allegations, insimations, or charges made in said press against the Railroad Committee of this House, to appear before such Committee for the purpose of substantiating such charges, allegations or insimations, if they so wish to do, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers. You are hereby notified that the Committee appointed by the Speaker under the resolution above are now ready to hear you at any time during the next fen days, except upon Saturdays, at the Delevan House in Albany, upon the subject of the above resolution, and you are hereby invited to give the Committee such information is you may desire that will tend to impeach the integrity of the Railroad Committee, or that of any member thereof. Please acknowledge receipt of this notice.

By order of the Committee of Investigation,
Thomas G. Alvord, Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED-THE AS SEMBLY AMENDING THE SUPPLY BILL. SENATE ..... ALBANY, March 27, 1874.

Mr. WOODIN, from the Committee on Cities, eported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to solidate the governments of New-York City and Brooklyn; also, favorably, the bill relative to the collecton of arrears of personal taxes in the City of Newpervisor at Large for Kings County, and prescribing his powers and duties. The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Fox-Providing that at the next Fall election there shall be elected in each Assembly District of New-York one City Marshal, who shall hold office for six years; all vacancies may be filled by the Mayor, each marshal to give bonds in \$19,000 for the faithful performance of

his duty. Gnoss—Providing that the time of service of all pleadings of every description in the Marine Court of the City of New-York shall be in all cases six days instead of twenty days, as provided by the court.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To consolidate the debt of Yonkers and New-York City, and to issue bonds therefor. BILLS PASSED.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in North
Hempstean and Oysier Bay to May 1.
To provide security against extraordinary fires, and

for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance com

panies.

For the improvement of Pirst and Franklin-sts., Brooklys. On the third reading this bill was amended by Mr. Coe, providing that the pavement shall be of the latest improved stone pavement.

The bill to smeud the several acts relative to the Industrial Exhibition Company and to authorize the issuing of bonds for the purposes of its organization was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SELEREG, from the Railroad Committee, reported

he Gilbert Elevated Railway Company bill, with an emendment providing that the Gilbert Elevated Rullway Company shall execute and deliver to the Controller of the City of New-York thier corporate bond co ditioned for the payment of \$100,000 to the city, in case the railways authorized by the bill shall not be in oper ation within six months after the time specified in the

### ASSEMBLY.

The bill increasing the number of notaries public was passed, and the Supply bill was then sgain taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. W. MILLER moved to strike out the appropriation of \$300,000 to the State Reformatory at Elmira, and criticised the management of this and other like buildings in course of construction. Mr. BATCHELLER replied showing that it was their duty to provide for these buildings now that they are begun. Mr. WEED followed in opposition to the motion, and it was negatived.

Mr. Alberger moved to increase the item to the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo from \$10,000 to \$150,000. Carried. Mr. BEERE moved to insert \$16,000 to the Susque

ried. Mr. Beers moved to meet all, on the Stagestein hauns Valley Home for Pauper Children. Carried. Progress was then reported on the bith.

Mr. BATCHELLER moved an afternoon session to consider the supply bill and urged the adoption of the motion with much warmth.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to amend by adjourning till Monday evening, and spoke against haste in the consideration of the Supply bill. Mr. Spencer's motion we carried.

Monday events of the Supply bill. Mr. special of the motion carried.

The question was then on the adoption of the motion. The question was some discussion followed, in the course that as some discussion followed, in the Republication of th as amended, as some discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Barcutt.Len called appon the Republicar majority to insist upon an afternoon session, saying that naless they did they will be open to the they would be obliged to be absent this afternoon, and they did not want to have the bill pushed through in their absence. It would be wrong, they said, and open to worse criticism than if there were delay and deliber-ation. The motion as amended was adopted, and the House then adjourned till Monday evening.

# THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-TRANSCONTI-NENTAL COMMUNICATION-COMMERCIAL RELA-TIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES-FINANCIAL ES-TIMATES.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27 .- The Governor-General, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate; and, having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attention of the House of Commons. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, Mr. Timothy Warren Anglin, appeared at the bar of the Senate: Mr. Anglin informed the Governor-General that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members thereof the customary parliamentary privi following speech :

the members thereof the customary parliamentary privileges, after which the Governor-General delivered the following speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay cutalled by its recent dissolution. Your attention will be invited during the prosent session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying constitutional government, of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a general Court of Appeal. Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to controverted elections, militia, and insolvency. The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacille Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of this great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the Chief Engineer will be inid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in surveys connected with the proposed line. The destruction of the railway offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers. The possession of which would have made the report more complete. Canal and barbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to insere allegate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the guilf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fandy will be submitted for your consideration. With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolousial Railway, another year will be required to complete it; a report indicating its actual condition will be land before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissi

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate and gentlemen of the Honse of Commons, the combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Government to promote immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population. Not withstanding the commercial depression which through exceptional causes, has prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the ceneral prosperity will not thereby be seriously affected. I do not doubt but that, as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterptise and energy of our people, and a still larger accession to our numbers. I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence. OTTAWA, Ont., March 27 .- Sir John A. Macdonald bas formally resigned the leadership of the opposition, and

Dr. Tupper will probably be chosen to succeed him. ANOTHER DELINQUENT BANK OFFICER.

FLIGHT AND ARREST OF A VERMONT TELLER-EM BEZZLEMENT, INCENDIARISM, AND THEFT.

BRADFORD, Vt., March 27 .- The sudden dispperance of C. P. Wright, teller of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company, causes much excitement here, and it is now believed that he has been guilty of neendiarism as well as robbery of the bank. One more ing, about two weeks ago, Wright built a fire in the bank and went to breakfast. Soon after, smoke was seen issuing from the door, when it was broken open and the books and papers about the desk were found on fire, but a few pails of water extinguished the flames. The journal containing the account of this month's business was destroyed. There was an unusually hot fire in the stove, and at the time it was thought that the fire caucht from a spark from the pipe. When the Treasurer of the Bank, L. P. Hale, reached the place, it was found that the ledger was gone, but it was thought that it was stolen during the fire. This week the officers of the bank have been investigating the matter. Thursday evening they were in the bank. Wright went into the bank have been investigating the matter. Thursday evening they were in the bank. Wright went into the bank took what money there was in the safe, amouning to \$3,000 or \$4,000, as nearly as can be learned from depositors, and left in the night train going south. The next morning the news of his flight was telegraphed over the country and he has been arrested at Potsdam, N. Y. As the books are destroyed it is not known how much he has taken heretotore. Some pieces of tin, supposed to have been from the binding of the ledger have been found in the stove.

Mr. Hale remembers that Wright had a very hot fire in the stove on the day of the fire, and kept stirring it, and it is supposed that the book was burned at that time. bank and went to breakfast. Soon after, smoke was

A SURVEYOR MURDERED BY INDIANS. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- A dispatch was received at Army Headquarters to-day from Lieut.-Coi. J. W. Davidson of the 19th Cavalry, stating that on Feb. 12 one of the surveyors of Mr. Hockbush's party, which was then to the north-west of the Wachita Agency, was murdered by Reservation Indians. It is believed they were Klowas. The dispatch also states that the sur-veyors are reporced to be breaking up their parties in the field and anancening the work.

STRIKE OF ERIE RAILROAD MACHINISTS. SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., March 27 .- One thouand machinists employed by the Eric Railroad Company are here on a strike. They are thoroughly organ-Little violence has yet been shown, but all the engines arriving here are disabled by the strikers. They demand a regular pay-day, a regular system of apprenticeship, and passes, as of old. The Company have made a proposition to the men, but it was rejected. The emigrant train at Deposit, with 260 emigrants, will remain there. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

WARSHAL SERRANO REPORTS SEVERAL VILLAGES TAKEN FROM THE INSURGENTS BEFORE BILBAO -SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY THE CARLISTS. Madeid, Friday, March 27, 1874.

The fighting before Bilbao between the Republis cans and the Carlists, which was renewed early yeserday morning, continued all day and closed at night with decided advantages for the national forces. Marshel Serrano telegraphs to the Minister of War that the troops have advanced and driven back the Carlist lines, capturing, at the point of the bayonet, several villages, and several positions which were occupied by the insurgents on Wednesday. Several of the Carlist batteries has been Marshal Serrano, in a later dispatch to the War

office, says his losses in the engagement yesterday were 188 men, killed and wounded. His troops maintain all the positions they captured from the Carlists. The insurgents having maased, he relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Abanto till a movement being performed by his right wing should be finished. The battle of Thursday before Bilbao lasted 13

hours. The latest dispatches from Marshal Serrand are very hopeful. Sixteen heavy guns were in good position for the attack on Pedro Abanto, Friday. BATONNE, Friday, March 27, 1874.

Dispatches from Carlist sources dated Durango yesterday claim successes for the insurgents in the two days' fighting with Marshal Serrano.

## THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. MOTION TO DECIDE THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN

FRANCE VOTED DOWN. Pants, Friday, March 27, 1874.

In the Assembly to-day, M. Dahirel, a Monarchist, moved that the Assembly take a vote on the first day of July to decide the future form of the Government of France. He urged that it was impossible to make a constitution without first settling the question whether France was to be a monarchy or a

The motion caused great excitement in the Chamber, and a heated debate ensued.

M. de Kerdrel and the Duke de Broglie epoke against the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of

# THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF

LONDON, Friday, March 27, 1874. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing sentence, where they were imprisoned, and whether the Government was or was not of the opinion that the time had come for their release.

Mr. Cross, the Home Minister, replied that the total number of these prisoners was sixteen. Two were now number of these prisoners was sixteen. Two were now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence of imprisonment for fitteen years, one for seven years, and eleven, who had been soldiers, were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to and otherwise assisting the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: Three were in England, eight in one part of Australia and two in another, and three in Ireland. Mr. Cross concluded by declaring that the, Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences.

This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF THE OXFORD CREW.

LONDON, Friday, March 27, 1874. There is every prospect of a good day for the University boat race on the Thames, which is to take place to-morrow morning at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock precisely. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edin-

burgh are expected to witness the contest from the burgh are expected to arrange the transfer of the rowing of the Oxford crew to-day showed great improvement, and their chances of success have brightened considerably. The betting, which this morning was six to four in favor of Cambridge, this evening is about even. Light blue and dark blue resettes, the respective colors of the Cambridge and Oxford crews, have been selling rapidly all day, and now that there is a chance of the Oxford winning, the excitement is

## TROUBLES IN CUBA. INSURGENT BANDS NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA-THE

CONDITION OF FINANCES. HAVANA, March 27 .- The Havana journals are silent with regard to the

Principe. Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say bands of insurgents have reappeared in that section of the Eastern

It is reported that the priest Castro and Sefor Mar-tinez, late President of the Republican Club, who was arrested some time ago, will be sent to Spain on the 30th of March.

arrested some time ago, will be sent to spain on the sour of March.

The Chinese Commissioner, Chin-lan-pin, is recovering from his liness, and was able to leave his bed to-day. The Commission will remain three weeks longer in Cuba.

The amount of exchange offering is unequal to the demand of the importing houses. Retail dealers suffermost from the depreciation of the currency; few exporters are affected in their business.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS BALLOT - DAWES GAINING SLOWLY-THE DEMOCRATS STAND FIRM-PROS-PECIS OF VARIOUS CANDIDATES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, March 27 .- In the balloting to-day Mr. Dawes gained three votes—one from Hoar, one from Sanford, and one by the presence of a member absent yesterday. He also lost one vote, which went to H. L. Pierce, making his net increase two. Judge Hoar lost one to Dawes, one to Pierce, and one by absence. There was only one ballot taken. Dawes now leads Hoar 16 votes. This is less an indication of Dawes's ultimate success than of the acceptance by Hear's friends of the hopelessness of his election. Judge Hoar may be abandoned very soon, but it will not be in favor of Mr. Dawes in any event. The Dawes lobby is ugly in temper, and hardly holds out a show of confidence in the result. Its only hope is in Democratic accessions in case the Democrats should shandon Curtis. Butler thinks he can deliver the twenty-five or thirty Democrats he has promised to Dawes. Even in such an event Dawes is still eix votes short of the hundred Republicans that have been conceded him. His friends say they can carry more to-morrow, but this is about the limit of their

Banks had one more vote to-day, and the first Deme cratic vote he has received. He and Speaker Sanford eratic vote he has received. He and Speaker Sanford both "scattered" again, but such a course apparently helps neither. Adams's vote is unchanged and so is Curtis's. Banks is still talked of as the coming man, but more out of the State House than in it. The Hoar men would much prefer to unite upon him and with the Democrats. Banks cannot be elected without the aid of the Butler men who will stick to Dawes till he withdraws or ceases to be the leading candidate. The Butler lobby is working as hard as ever for Dawes, while the friends of Judge Hoar, who do little lobby work, are contenting themselves with opposition to the Butler candidate. A considerable portion of them would be as well satisfied with Mr. Adams, if it could be shown that he could be elected.

LATER.-The haunts of members are quieter to-night than they have been on any other night of the week. The Dawes men are still struggling to get 104 votes. Then they are willing to rest, for that number will be the majority of the Republicans in the Legislature, and they will gladly throw the onus of the dead-lock on the mmority.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CASE-THE BALLOT. BOSTON, March 27.—The question of the Sens-

rship, after one ballot to-day, remains about as it will The Dawes men are still confident of their ability to carry the election, and the Hoar party still professing a determination not to It is now thought that the vote tonorrow will not be more definite in character and that the members will generally avail themselves of the intermission which Sunday will afford to return to their nomes, for consultation with their constituents. In that event, it is believed that the vote on Monday will be more indicative than any which has preceded it, of the probable duration of the contest. The ballot to-day, the tourth in joint convention, resulted as follows:

Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; ex-Mayor Pierce, 2; Washburn and Whittier, 1 each; absent, 8.